THE

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As the famous Gen. ARNOLD *has abandoned the* REBEL *Service, and joined our army at* NEW YORK, *we preſent our Readers with his Addreſs to the Inhabitants of* AMERICA, *taken from* RIVINGTON'S ROYAL NEW YORK GAZETTE, *of October* 21. 1780.

To the INHABITANTS *of* AMERICA.

I SHOULD forfeit, even in my own opinion, the place I have ſo long held in yours, if I could be indifferent to your approbation, and ſilent on the motives which have induced me to join the King's arms.

A very few words, however ſhall ſuffice upon a ſubject ſo perſonal; for, to the thouſands who ſuffer under the tyranny of the uſurpers in the revolted provinces, as well as to the great multitude who have long wiſhed for its ſubverſion, this inſtance of my conduct can want no vindication; and as to the claſs of men who are criminally protracting the war from ſiniſter views, at the expence of the public intereſt, I prefer their enmity to their applauſe. I am, therefore, only concerned in this addreſs to explain myſelf to ſuch of my countrymen as want abilities or opportunities to detect the artifices by which they are duped.

Having fought by your ſide when the love of our country animated our arms, I ſhall expect, from your juſtice and candour, what your deceivers, with more art and leſs honeſty, will find it inconſiſtent with their own views to admit.

When I quitted domeſtic happineſs for the perils of the field, I conceived the rights of my country in danger, and that duty and honour called me to her defence. A redreſs of grievances was my only object and aim; however, I acquieſced in a ſtep which I thought precipitate, the declaration of independence. To juſtify this meaſure many plauſible reaſons were urged, which could no longer exiſt, when Great Britain, with the open arms of a parent, offered to embrace us as children, and grant the wiſhed for redreſs.

And now that her worſt enemies are in her own boſom, I ſhould change my principles, if I conſpired with their deſigns; yourſelves being judges, was the war the leſs juſt, becauſe fellow-ſubjects were conſidered as our foe? You have felt the torture in which we raiſed our arms againſt a brother. God incline the guilty protectors of theſe unnatural diſſentions to reſign their ambition, and ceaſe from their deluſions, in compaſſion to kindred blood.

I anticipate your queſtion, Was not the war a defenſive one until the French joined in the combination? I anſwer, that I thought ſo. You will add, Was it not afterwards neceſſary, till the ſeparation of the Britiſh empire was complete? By no means; in contending for the welfare of my country, I am free to declare my opinion, that, this end attained, all ſtrife ſhould have ceaſed.

I lamented, therefore, the impolicy, tyranny, and injuſtice, which, with a ſovereign contempt of the people of America, ſtudiouſly neglected to take their collective ſentiments of the Britiſh propoſals of peace, and to negociate under a ſuſpenſion of arms, for an adjuſtment of differences; I lamented it as a dangerous ſacrifice of the great intereſts of this country to the partial views of a proud, ancient, and crafty foe. I had my ſuſpicions of ſome imperfections in our councils, on propoſals prior to the Parliamentary commiſſion of 1778; but having then leſs to do in the cabinet than the field (I will not pronounce peremptorily, as ſome may, and perhaps juſtly, that Congreſs have vailed them from the public eye:) I continued to be guided in the negligent confidence of a ſoldier. But the whole world ſaw, and all America confeſſed, that the overtures of the ſecond commiſſion exceeded our wiſhes and expectations, and if there was any ſuſpicion of the national liberality, it aroſe from its exceſs.

Do any believe we were really entangled by an alliance with France? Unfortunate deception! They have been duped, by a virtuous credulity, in the incautious moments of intemperate paſſion, to give up their felicity to ſerve a nation wanting both the will and the power to protect us, and aiming at the deſtruction both of the mother country and the provinces. In the plainneſs of common ſenſe, for I pretend to no caſuiſtry, did the pretended treaty with the Court of Verſailles amount to more than an overture to America? Certainly not, becauſe no authority had been given by the people to conclude it, nor to this very hour have they authoriſed its ratification. The articles of confederation remain ſtill unſigned.

In the firſt perſuaſion, therefore, that the private judgment of an individual citizen of this country is as free from all conventional reſtraints, ſince as before the inſidious offers of France, I preferred thoſe from Great Britain; thinking it infinitely wiſer and ſafer to call my confidence upon her juſtice and generoſity, than to truſt a monarchy too feeble to eſtabliſh your independency, ſo perilous to her diſtant dominions, the enemy of the Proteſtant faith, and fraudulently avowing an affection for the liberties of mankind, whilſt ſhe holds her native ſons in vaſſalage and chains.

I affect no diſguiſe, and therefore frankly declare, that in theſe principles I had determined to retain my arms and command for an opportunity to ſurrender them to Great Britain; and in concerting the meaſures for a purpoſe, in my opinion, as grateful as it would have been beneficial to my country, I was only ſolicitous to accompliſh an event of deciſive importance, and to prevent as much as poſſible, in the execution of it, the effuſion of blood

With the higheſt ſatisfaction I bear teſtimony to my old fellow ſoldiers and citizens, that I find ſolid ground to rely upon the clemency of our Sovereign, and abundant conviction that it is the generous intention of Great Britain not only to leave the rights and privileges of the colonies unimpaired, together with their perpetual exemption from taxation, but to ſuperadd ſuch further benefits as may conſiſt with the common proſperity of the empire. In ſhort, I fought for much leſs than the parent country is as willing to grant her colonies as they can be to receive or enjoy.

Some may think I continued in the ſtruggle of theſe unhappy days too long, and others that I quitted it too ſoon. To the firſt I reply, That I did not ſee with their eyes, nor perhaps had ſo favourable a ſituation to look from, and that to our common maſter I am willing to ſtand or fall. In behalf of the candid among the latter, ſome of whom I believe ſerve blindly but honeſtly—in the bands I have left, I pray God to give them all the lights requiſite to their own ſafety before it is too late; and, with reſpect to that herd of cenſurers, whoſe enmity to me originates in their hatred to the principles by which I am now led to devote my life to the re-union of the Britiſh empire, as the beſt and only means to dry up the ſtreams of miſery that have deluged this country, they may be aſſured that, conſcious of the rectitude of my intentions, I ſhall treat their malice and calumnies with contempt and neglect.

New York, Oct. 7. B. ARNOLD.

From the London Papers, Nov. 14.

Peterſburgh, Sept. 26. A courier arrived from Copenhagen the 23d of this month, has brought his Daniſh Majeſty's ratification of the convention concluded between the Empreſs and that Monarch, for maintaining the rights of neutrality.

They write from Kamſchatka, that the body of the Engliſh Captain Clarke, who died three days after his arrival in the port of St Peter and St Paul, has been buried on a mountain near the port: the crew of his ſhip have erected a monument to his memory, on which they have engraven his name, arms, the day of his birth, and that of his death.

Copenhagen, Oct. 7. We learn from Chriſtiana, in Norway, that on the 28th of September, ſome ſlight ſhocks of earthquakes were felt there, at half paſt three in the morning.

There are actually in the Sound, three Engliſh frigates, one ſnow, three cutters, and 46 merchantmen; and 93 other ſhips of different nations.

Peterſburgh, Oct. 13. Captain Peyron, who came expreſs from Spa with the King of Sweden's ratification of the convention of the armed neutrality, has likewiſe brought from his Swediſh Majeſty a preſent to the Empreſs, conſiſting of a group of figures, curiouſly wrought, repreſenting allegorically the armed neutrality of the Northern powers. This performance, the intrinſic value of which is equal to the beauty of the workmanſhip, was executed in France, by order of his Swediſh Majeſty.

Amſterdam, Nov. 6. We learn from Peterſburgh, that the ſigning of the treaty of the armed neutrality, by the Northern powers, is expected every moment, though the Engliſh uſe all their endeavours to prevent the treaty taking place; but which have hitherto proved fruitleſs, as every one is abſolutely of opinion, that this affair intereſts in general the happineſs of the commercial powers.

LONDON.

By letters from Liſbon we learn, that the attack on Gibraltar from the Spaniſh lines had been carried on for ſome time paſt with aſtoniſhing vigour; that the ſhells were flying in the air without intermiſſion day and night; in conſequence of which, General Elliot had ordered the wood-work and naval ſtore-houſes near the ordnance magazine to be removed, leſt by their taking fire, any accident might befal the powder. It is alſo added, that the guns on the Spaniſh battery which was raiſed eight feet above the plain, had been diſmounted in one day by the fire from Willis's battery; and that General Elliot was not in the leaſt apprehenſive of the enemy's effecting any advantages by the attack.

This morning ſome diſpatches were received from Liſbon; by which we learn, that the Ruſſian fleet was ſailed from that place, not pleaſed at the reception they met with; and that as ſoon as they had paſſed the Tagus, they ſeparated into two ſquadrons, and ſailed one for the Mediteranean, and the other for the Channel.

Monſieur Guichen was not arrived at Rhode-Iſland the 1ſt of October, neither had they received any advice of his ſquadron at New-York when the Fortune frigate ſailed, which was the fifth of laſt month; and it is therefore believed that he is coming home with ſix diſabled ſhips. Sir George Rodney was in hopes of coming up with his ſquadron, in the idea of his having ſailed for the American coaſt.

Major St Andree, the young officer whom we have ſo unhappily loſt, was of amiable manners, very ingenious and accompliſhed, and, without exception, the moſt promiſing man of his claſs in the whole army. If he had not been unfortunately diſcovered, 5 or 6000 would have come in with Arnold; but as this was evidently their intentions, it is hoped they are only ſtopped for a time from putting them in execution.

Yeſterday morning an expreſs arrived at the Admiralty from Portſmouth, with intelligence of the Niger frigate, one of the Jamaica fleet, being arrived there, and that the preceding day ſhe parted with the Latium, Captain Mill, off the Caſkets, who was gone on for the Downs; they ſeparated from the fleet in a heavy gale of wind, which happened on the 17th of October, off the banks of Newfoundlrnd, and laſted for three days; during this violent ſtorm two brigs and another veſſel, a Spaniſh prize, foundered, and the major part of the fleet were diſmaſted; the Magnificent of 74 guns Capt Elphinſton, had four feet water in her hold, and was otherwiſe very much diſabled. From the ſituation that many veſſels were in, previous to this bad weather, it is feared that ſeveral others muſt have gone down.

Lord North's illneſs has terminated in a complaint called the *Quartan Ague*, which is likely to detain him from the Houſe of Commons, and delay the miniſterial operations. His Lordſhip's perſonal complaint has given the reſt a political ague.

There are more double returns this Parliament than ever were on any former occaſion, and fewer conteſted elections. This is owing in a great meaſure to the bill of Mr Grenville. The conſtitution of the ſeveral burghs is now known and aſcertained. Gentlemen have a clear deciſion to guide them in their conduct, and they will not go into a laviſh expence, unleſs they are well acquainted with the ground on which they ſtand. The double returns are matters in general of party accommodation. By this means, ſeats are left open for diſappointed men of both ſides.

After the money bills are gone through, which may be expected in the courſe of ten days, both Houſes are expected to riſe, and adjourn till after the holidays.

The clerks in the different departments of the Treaſury, Office of Ordnance, War Office, and Admiralty, are now cloſely employed in preparing ſeveral eſtimates and accounts for the inſpection of Parliament.

An order is ſent from the Secretary of State's Office, to indulge Mr Laurens with the liberty of walking abroad in the Tower, for the benefit of the air, with proper attendants.

It is certain Government have received accounts from Sir Joſeph Yorke of an expedition, probably put in execution ere this, of the French and Americans into Canada. However, Miniſters, and their party, treat it very lightly.

A correſpondent obſerves, that if our fleet can poſſibly keep the ſeas one month longer, there is the greateſt probability of their ſucceſs againſt the French, as a large reinforcement is embarked both for the Weſt-Indies and America, and Guichen's fleet alſo upon the return to Breſt, which news is hourly expected.

NOVEMBER 20. 1780.

THE Siſters and Brother of JOHN PATERSON (who was a follower of the Army in North America as a Baker, from whence he went with the Army to St Lucia, where he lately died), are deſired to apply to the Printer, where they will hear of ſomething to their advantage.

N. B. They are ſuppoſed to live in or near Edinburgh.

IF the Heirs of the following perſons will apply to John Davidſon writer in Auchterarder, and furniſh him with a note of their propinquity, they will hear of ſomething to their advantage reſpecting the Loſſes ſuſtained in the year 1715 by the Rebels burning their houſes and goods, viz.

John Gibſon in Mill of Aberuthven.
David M'Raw in Baillie-Land.
James Don in Auchterarder.
Iſobel Graeme, alias Mrs Bryce, there.
Duncan M'Ewan there.
Chriſtian Potter, relict of Mr John Steedman, there.
David Donaldſon there.
Iſobel Donaldſon there.
Patrick Reid there.
Margaret Drummond there.
Chriſtian Eugen there.
James Sherar there.
Janet Baruet there.
Katharine Taylor there.
Robert Dougal there.
William Bell there.
Katharine Donaldſon there.
Agnes Gloag there.
James Gibſon there.
John Paterſon ſurgeon there.
William Bayne there.
David Holmes in Mill of Ogilvy.
John Hepburn in Blackford.
William M'Robbie, in pariſh of Blackford.
William Whittat in Dunning.
Jean Caw there.
Andrew Allan in Crieff.
Margaret Brugh there.
John Paterſon there.
John Fiſher merchant there.
Elizabeth Toſach, relict of Peter Lawſon, there.
David Yeatt there.
Hugh Ramſay there.
John Cameron, formerly in Crieff, thereafter in Glaſgow.
Thomas Guild in Crieff.
Agnes Roy in Muthill.
John Brun there.
Mary Clow there.
Mary M'Lachlane there.
Robert Gloag there.
Janet Roy there.
Helen Hutton there.

MEETING OF CREDITORS.

AT a Meeting of the Creditors of the deceaſed WILLIAM GIFFORD, late landwaiter in South Leith, held within the Exchange Coffeehouſe on Wedneſday the 15th of November, a committee of their number was appointed to conſider the ſtate of his affairs laid before the meeting, who are to report their opinion to a meeting to be held in the Exchange Coffeehouſe on Wedneſday the 22d current, at one o'clock afternoon, where all the creditors are deſired to attend.

Such of the Creditors as have not yet lodged notes of their debts, are deſired to ſend them to Patrick Bruce, at Mr John Ruſſell's, clerk to the ſignet, Argyle-ſquare, as ſoon as poſſible.

HOTEL.

TO be LET and entered to Immediately, and to be ſeen all lawful day, from eleven till two o'clock,

The HOTEL in CHESSELS's BUILDINGS, head of the Canongate, Edinburgh, now neatly fitted up for the occupation of a tenant, having every conveniency for carrying on that buſineſs with propriety; the public rooms and apartments perfectly elegant and airy, and the ſituation centrical.—And with or without Stabling for any number of horſes, &c.

For particulars, apply to the proprietor in Cheſſels's court.

At LONDON for LEITH,

The STAR, James Ritchie Maſter,

taking in goods at Hoare's wharf, for Edinburgh, and all places adjacent to the frith of Forth, and will ſail 4th December, with or without convoy.

Letters addreſſed to the Maſter at the Edinburgh Coffeehouſe, No. 1. Swithing's Alley, will be properly attended to.

For CHARLESTOWN,

The Ship HAWKE,

JOHN HASTIE, MASTER,

Now ready to take on board goods, and will be clear to ſail by the 25th November.

For Freight or paſſage apply to John Kippen merchant in Greenock, or to John Robertſon merchant in Glaſgow.

The Hawke will mount 10 guns, is copper-ſheathed, and known to ſail remarkably faſt.

For Kingſton, Savannah-la-Mar, Lucea, and Green Iſland, JAMAICA,

THE THOMAS AND BETTY,

ROBERT LIDDELL Maſter,

Is now taking on board goods at Leith, and will be clear to ſail with the firſt Weſt India Convoy from Spithead.

For freight or paſſage, apply to GEORGE VEITCH junior, merchant, Edinburgh, or the Maſter at Leith.

For Montego Bay, Lucea, and Green Iſland, JAMAICA,

The Ship MARY, William Walkinſhaw Maſter, now lying at Greenock, is ready to to take on board goods, and will be clear to ſail by the middle of December next.

The Mary is a fine large veſſel, ſails very faſt, carries 12 eighteen pounder Carronades, and 4 long nine pounders, and will be well manned.

For freight or paſſage, apply to Somervell, Gordon, and Co. merchants in Glaſgow, or the maſter at Greenock.

N. B. Two good Ploughmen, and two Houſe-carpenters are wanted for an Eſtate in Jamaica. Good wages will be given.—Apply as above.

From the London Papers, Nov. 16.

Palermo, Sept. 21. We have received here the melancholy news, that the town of Patri, situated on the north coast of this island, has been considerably damaged by a violent shock of an earthquake, which totally destroyed four neighbouring villages, viz. Montalbano, St Pietro Sopra Patti, Milazzo, and Raccuja, where there is neither a public edifice, nor a private house, left standing. A great number of people have also lost their lives.

Cadiz, Oct. 6. The Count D'Estaing returned the day before yesterday from the Camp at St Roche, where he spent three days in examining the situation of the enemy and our lines: he was received by the General and the principal officers in the most amicable and distinguished manner. The blow given by the besiegers to the garrison of Gibraltar, a little before the arrival of M. D'Estaing, by burning and laying waste, in the night of the 30th ult. the Governor's gardens, which extended to the head of our lines, must be very sensibly felt. The English have not been less disquieted on the side next the Streights, where Don Barcelo has taken two of their merchantmen, and an hulk, coming out of the Bay. On board one of these ships was the wife of an English Lieutenant-Colonel, who serves at Gibraltar; she had with her five of her children. The Governor of the place, imagining that they would with difficulty escape Don Barcelo, had given the lady a letter of recommendation to Don Juan de Langara. This letter was of service to her; and she and her young family have been treated with the greatest respect.

Madrid, Oct. 18. Notwithstanding the activity of Don Barcelo, several small vessels have lately got into Gibraltar; the greatest part of them came from the African coasts, where the English Consul residing at Tangier freighted them at a high price.

They write from Cadiz, that the combined fleet, consisting of upwards of 40 men of war, furnished with all sorts of provisions for three months, is ready for sailing on the first notice. As this fleet, which has on board above 30,000 men has remained a long time in the port of Cadiz, provisions are become extremely dear there.

Stockholm, Oct. 17. The Swedish squadron, commanded by Col. Wageufeldt, which was ordered to repass the Sound to go into the North Sea, met with a violent storm, which obliged it to return to the port of Carlscron after receiving a great deal of damage.

They write from Western Dalecarlia, that such a quantity of snow fell there the 26th of September and the following days, that on the 29th the inhabitants travelled and carried their goods on sledges on the snow.

Vienna, Oct. 21. The Austrian navigation is become important, especially in the Low Countries; and the English pay more respect to the Imperial flag than to that of any other neutral power.

Rochelle, Oct. 27. The Provencal merchantman is just arrived here. This ship belonged to M. de Guichen's fleet, and separated from it in lat. 37. 30. and long. 40. on the 17th of September. The Captain reports, that M. de Guichen is returning to France with 22 ships of the line, and a very numerous and valuable convoy, which are daily expected.

Paris, Oct. 25. We have daily accounts of the great damage done by the storms on the coast near Brest, where they compute 34 vessels of different kinds to have perished.

AMERICA.

New-York, Sept. 23. By a person of good reputation, and perfectly intelligent, just arrived from the Northward, we are informed that about a fortnight ago Fort Stanwix, after having been five or six weeks closely invested, was taken by 600 British troops, commanded by a Lieutenant-Colonel, supposed to be of the King's or 8th regiment; Our faithful friend, Capt Joseph Brant, with a party of Indians, shared in the glory of this conquest. The Indians have laid waste the whole country, the Tory houses excepted, down to Schenectady, where some rebels are throwing up works to oppose the progress of the British troops and our Indian allies; the rebel women and children have retired to Albany, where, from a conscientiousness of their unprovoked persecutions and murders, terror and jeopardy prevail even to distraction.

The Congress have sold the ship Confederacy, one of their few remaining frigates, to the merchants of Philadelphia; the produce of the sale was intended to be applied for the raising men to augment their South-Carolina army, now totally routed and annihilated by Earl Cornwallis.

LONDON.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *Wednesday, Nov.* 15.

The Duke of *Bolton* mentioned, that he had a proposition to make respecting naval affairs, and moved, that the Lords should be summoned for that purpose to-morrow.

The order of the day was then read, for taking into consideration the petition of the Earl of Pomfret; when the Marquis of *Carmarthen* moved, that the noble Lord should be brought to the bar of the House, and there reprehended for his offence; that afterwards his Lordship should, in his place, acknowledge his crime, and the justice of his reprehension, giving his honour that he would drop all further proceedings on that affair. The Marquis then moved, that a Committee be appointed to prepare such acknowledgment as is necessary for his Lordship to make, and report the same to-morrow. Several appeals were then presented, and the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *Wednesday, Nov.* 15.

The House, on the motion of Sir *Grey Cooper*, went into a Committee of Ways and Means, Mr Ord in the chair.

Lord *Westcote* said, that the vote on Monday, of 90,000 seamen, would subject us to an expence of 4,600,000 l. The land-tax, at 4 s. in the pound, and the unappropriated malt-tax, would bring in no more than 2,730,000 l. so that the difference between the supply already voted, and the means of raising it, amounted to 1,850,000 l. so that gentlemen must see that it was not well possible to reduce the land-tax. His Lordship then moved, "That the sum of 4 s. in the pound, and no more, on all lands, pensions, &c. in England, and town of Berwick upon Tweed, be granted towards the supply of the year 1781, and that a proportioned sum, as stipulated by the IXth article of the Union, be levied in Scotland, for the same purpose."

This, and another motion respecting the land-tax, passed without opposition, and bills were ordered in for carrying the resolutions of the Committee into a law.

Sir *James Lowther* said, he would propose a clause, when one of these bills should be committed, to which he did not expect any opposition from Ministers, because it would certainly bring in 25,000 l. a-year more than the land and malt taxes used to bring in.

With this the business of the day concluded. The Committee broke up, and the House was resumed, solely for the purpose of adjourning.

Advices from New York mention the arrival of a person with a flag of truce from New England, who brought the most interesting accounts of the state of things among the rebels: that such a spirit of disaffection prevailed amongst the people co the eastward, such hatred against the French alliance, that a revolt was hourly expected; and that it would be utterly impossible for the Congress to extort from the several States their appointed quota of troops, the people in general expressing the highest detestation of the service.

Sir George Bridges Rodney, when the packet left New-York, Oct. 16, was on the North River, with the Sandwich and some other ships. The embarkation for the Chesapeak, under Leslie, had sailed, accompanied by four ships of the line.

Admiral Rodney has written to a friend a full account of all that has passed in the West-Indies and America, during his presence there. The Admiral, it seems, heard that Guichen was gone to America to join Ternay, and that it was the determination of the French commanders to destroy the British fleet, and, with the assistance of Washington's army, to seize on New-York, and capture Sir Henry Clinton's troops. As soon as Sir George Rodney learnt this, he made no scruple to violate his orders, but (to use his own expression) "flew upon the wing of national enthusiasm to New-York. In his passage thither, he sailed close along the American coast under French colours, whence those on shore who descried him, imagining it was Guichen's fleet which they expected, the news was generally circulated, and the most extravagant rejoicings made on the occasion. When Sir George arrived at New-York, and his arrival was announced to Washington by the New-York Gazette, he threw down the papers in the utmost rage, and was almost frantic at the disappointment.

Governor Johnstone has received a letter from Sir George Brydges Rodney, from New York, containing the following, amongst many other authentic particulars, of the late discovery of Arnold's plot. He says that the miscarriage of the plan was owing entirely to delay; for that Major Andre had acted as valet-de-chambre to Arnold for some time, and had been twice back and forward from New York to Washington's camp. His detection was owing entirely to accident, and a want of presence of mind; for after he had been seized by the three stragglers who first took him, they suffered him to go; but one of them stopped the others, and insisted upon going after him again, from a conviction that there was something suspicious about him. When they again took him, either from want of recollection, or lest it might occasion suspicions injurious to Arnold, he did not produce a pass from that General, which he had in his pocket, but imprudently offered first his gold watch, and then his purse, which confirmed their suspicions. As soon as he was brought to General Washington, and his person identified, the General, after consulting with M. de Rochambeau, sent his compliments to Arnold, who had the command of five forts, amongst which were the important ones of West Point and Stoney Point, signifying their joint intention of visiting him the next day, with a request that his troops, consisting of 2700 men, might be drawn out. Arnold at that time, not at all suspecting a discovery, returned a willing answer; but Washington's aid-du-camp unguardedly dropping some expressions of a spy being taken, and great discoveries being made in the camp, Arnold took the alarm, and escaped precipitately in a whale-boat. Gen. Washington, immediately on his escape, put General Lord Stirling, seven Colonels, and two members of Congress under an arrest.

We hear the letters from Admiral Rodney give the most flattering prospect of a glorious end to the war, and of an operation to be attempted by him, which, should it succeed according to his expectations and abilities, will give an important blow to our enemies.

A correspondent assures us, that four more rebel Generals, viz. Howe, Sullivan, Maxwell, and Knox, have made their escape, and are arrived at New York.

A letter from New York says, "It is expected that when General Clinton embarks for England, General Arnold and his lady will go over with him to settle there."

Sir George Rodney's sailing to America has been a fortunate circumstance, as his squadron was thereby preserved from the effects of the terrible tempests that prevailed in the interim in the West Indies, the effects of which have been severely felt off the islands of St Kitt's, Antigua, and Barbadoes.

The gallant but unfortunate Major Andrée, who lately fell into the hands of an inhuman enemy, was no more than twenty-seven years of age, and though but eight years in the army, had raised himself, by his personal merit, to the rank of Colonel by brevet, and Aid-du-Camp to the Commander in Chief. His father was a very eminent merchant in Austin-friars, London, whose widow, the mother of our deceased hero, now lives at Southampton. Young Andrée's first introduction into the army was by the purchase of a commission in the Welsh Fuzileers, from which he rose to the above rank. He was in possession of an uncommon fine genius, which, being improved by a very liberal education, produced several very elegant literary pieces, particularly a poem called the *Cow Chace*, published by Rivington at New York, in which he lashed the rebels with all the force of true satire.

The death of the gallant Major Andrée must pain the heart of every well-wisher to his country; but it must be doubly afflicting to those who were particularly acquainted with the amiableness of his character and the accomplishments of his mind. It will not be too much to assert, that he was one of the most promising young men this nation ever produced. The whole army in America will bear testimony to the truth of this assertion, and the admiration of his merits will be as lasting in the hearts of his brother officers and fellow soldiers, as their affliction at his melancholy fate.

His conduct at the gallows, which on this occasion, lost all its ignominy, discovered that greatness and intrepidity of mind that might be expected from a life spent in credit and honour. When he arrived at the fatal spot, he addressed the American officers who stood round him, and called them to bear witness to the circumstances of his last moments: "As I suffer, said he, for the service of my country, I must consider this honour as the most glorious of my life. Remember that I die as becomes a British officer, while the *manner* of my death must reflect disgrace on your Commanders." Having said this, he tied the halter round his neck with his own hands, bound his eyes with his handkerchief, and crying out that he was now ready, sprung from the cart.

General Arnold, struck at the execution of Major Andree, and alarmed for the safety of a beautiful and affectionate wife, and four fine children he had left behind at West Point, wrote immediately the following laconic note to the rebel Commander Washington.

(C O P Y.)

"SIR,

"The wanton execution of a gallant British officer in "cold blood, may be only the prelude to further butcheries "on the same ill-fated occasion.—Necessity compelled me "to leave behind me in your camp, a wife and offspring; "they are endeared to me by every sacred tie: if any vio-"lence be offered them, remember I will avenge their wrongs "in a deluge of American blood!

Yours, &c.

"B. ARNOLD."

New-York, October 5th.

His Excellency General Washington.

No answer was received to the above.

Gen. Washington, immediately on Arnold's escape, put Gen. Lord Sterling, seven Colonels and two members of Congress, under an arrest.

Since the receipt of the above news, it has transpired, that Ministers were thoroughly acquainted with this intended plot some weeks ago, by the Generals Matthew, Pattison, and Tryon, and had formed great expectations from the event.

It is not true that Major Andre begged to be shot, instead of being hanged. In his letter to Sir Henry Clinton he says, he asked no favour of them, not even to change his sentence.

Major André, who lately fell a sacrifice to his own intrepidity, has left a lady and four children in this city bemoaning his loss.

The private letters brought over mention, that Admiral Arbuthnot felt himself piqued at the unexpected arrival of Sir George Rodney to assume a temporary command of his Majesty's fleet in North America, and had written home to Government, expressing his disapprobation of the measure.

In a private letter from an officer, received yesterday by the New York packet, it is said, that the Marquis de Fayette and General Washington had made their appearance in front of the British lines with 8000 men; and that they made a sham attack upon Paulus Hook, opposite New York on the North River, but had not spirit enough to push matters, otherwise that garrison must have fallen, most of the troops being then upon Long Island."——"The French flag (continues this letter) was displayed in the sight of New York for several days, but then vanished. The *Stripes* are no where seen but in small boats, that go a plundering in Long Island Sound. Indeed, they have always been the ensigns of piracy. Six regiments are embarked for an expedition, as is said, a little to the southward. They are a fine body, and well equipped."

The subject of the late dispatches from New York is of more importance to this country, than even the defeat of Gates, or any other events of the like nature. Every advantage over an enemy, is no doubt of considerable consequence; but partial victories operate but slowly against a firm but united people; whereas dissentions among themselves will produce a more speedy, as well as more certain effect. We now see clearly, that what we had so often heard, about murmurs and discontents in the rebel army, was not quite so ill founded, as their friends in this country would have it believed; and though the late attempt in so large a body of them to shake of the tyranny of the Congress, has, by some mismanagement or other failed of success, yet the spirit of revolt must still remain, and will in time, as more favourable opportunities offer, exert itself into action.

Advice is received in France, by a vessel arrived at Nantz, that Monsr. de la Mothe Picquet's squadron had suffered exceedingly by the late hurricanes in the West Indies.

Yesterday Sir Hugh Palliser, Bart. was elected member of Parliament for Huntingdon, in the room of the late Sir Geo. Wombwell, Bart.

A special commission is preparing to be made out under the Great Seal of Great Britain, for the purpose of trying Lord G. Gordon, which is expected to take place in the Court of King's Bench some time before the expiration of the present term.

The act of treason on which Lord George Gordon will be tried is, the assembling of a numerous body of men to overawe the House of Commons, one branch of the legislature. This the Judges have all declared to be levying war against the King, which is the species of treason meant to be laid to Lord George's charge. It is therefore to be tried, whether Lord George did or did not assemble a body of men to overawe the Commons. The Judges will declare the law, and the jurors will give their verdict on the fact.

Yesterday a chapter of the Order of the Bath was held at St James's, and the following Knights attended the ceremony, viz. Sir John Irvine, Sir Charles Frederick, Sir Ralph Payne, Sir Robert Gunning, Lord Bellamont and Lord Amherst; when General Richard Pierson, who commanded the camp at Dartford last summer; Thomas Wroughton, Esq; his Majesty's Ambassador at the Court of Sweden, and Admiral Sir George Bridges Rodney, Bart. were the three new-elected Knights, the two last by Proxy.

This morning an express was received from Bristol, with an account of the following ships from Jamaica being arrived there, viz. the Albion, Major; Success, Ball; Fame, Burrough; Lord North, Whebb; and the John, Watson.

Capt. Watson, of the Lord North, who is arrived at Bristol, left, on the 11th inst. the following ships, bound to London, off the Land's-end, all well, viz. the Commodore and Conqueror men of war; the William and Charlotte, Lindsey; the Queen Charlotte, Kenrick; the Prince George, Fryer; Nancy, Moody; Friendship, Taylor; Mary, Hore; Ann, Russel; Samuel, Baigree; Polly, Pratt; and three others, names not mentioned.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, Nov. 15.

"Last night arrived a Russian man of war, from Lisbon. She has brought home 13 passengers who were taken by the combined fleets.

"Arrived also the Vestal frigate, Capt. Berkley, from Newfoundland, but last from Oporto and Lisbon; to which places she convoyed several merchantmen from St John's. The Surprize was left at Lisbon.

"This morning arrived the Vulcan armed ship, Captain Marshall, from Newfoundland.

" Came into harbour to dock, the Ocean of 90 guns, and Heart of Oak armed ship.

" The Thetis frigate is dropped down t Spithead.

" A large ship is coming up to Spithead, supposed to be the Elizabeth man of war from Jamaica."

This day, the Lottery began drawing at Guildhall, when No. 10,692 was drawn a blank, but as benig the first drawn is entitled to 500 l.

No. 40,800, 29,901, prizes of 100 l.

And the following prizes of 50 l. each:

No. 44,674, 19,606, 15,970, 15,547, 10,4563, 32,106.

PRICE of STOCKS, Nov. 16.

Bank Stock, —	3 per cent. Old Ann. —
4 per cent. con. 38⅛ a ⅜.	Ditto New Ann, 58⅞ a 59.
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, 72⅛ a ⅜.	Ditto 1757, 58.
3½ per cent. 1758, 60⅝ a ⅞.	India Stock, —
3 per cent. con. 61½ a ⅝.	3 per cent. Ann. 56⅝.
3 per cent. red. 58⅞ a ½.	India Bonds, 8 a 10 s. prem.
Ditto 1726, —	Navy Bills, 10½ a ⅞ disc.
Long Ann. 16⅛.	Lot. Tick. 13 l. 18 a 19 s.
Ann. 1777, shut.	Scrip. 75⅛.
Ditto 1778, 12 7-16ths a ½.	Onium, —
Long Light Ann. —	Exch Bills, 4 a 5 prem.
South Sea Stock, —	

PRICES of CORN at CORN EXCHANGE, Nov. 13.

Wheat, 33 a 40 s.; a 41 a 46 s.	Boiling Peas, 30 s.
Rye, 18 a 21 s. 6 d.	Tick Beans, 17 a 19 s.
Oats, 9 a 15 s.	Small ditto, 23 a 25 s.
Barley, 16 a 18 & 22 s.	Tares, 20 a 26 s.
Malt, 25 a 31 s.	Flour, 40 s. per sack.
Grey Peafe, 20 a 26 s.	Second sort, 37 s.
White ditto, 23 a 28 s.	Rape Seed, 18 l. 10 s. per last.

WINDS at DEAL, Nov. 13, 14. W. N. W.

EDINBURGH.

[The London post did not arrive this evening till seven o'clock. The weather has been remarkably coarse and severe for some days past, and the mail was heavier than known for many years. These circumstances may have retarded the post to so late an hour; and, we hope, will prove an apology to our Subscribers for the delay it must necessarily occasion in furnishing them with this paper.]

Owing to the great multiplicity of letters brought by this night's post, the Clerks have not been yet able to get them sorted, though now half after nine o'clock. We are therefore under the necessity of publishing without waiting longer for our letters from London.

Upon Saturday, the 18th curt. was married at Letham, in the county of Haddington, John Glassell, Esq; of Long-Niddry, to Miss Helen Buchan, daughter of John Buchan, Esq; of Letham.

Friday last, died, at Barns, Miss Agnes Burnet, daughter of the deceased James Burnet of Barns, Esq.

In a letter from Aberdeen, received last night by express, dated Saturday 2 o'clock, P. M. information is given, that the privateer, of which notice was formerly announced in this paper, had captured a little before that time a ship about a league southward of the harbour of Aberdeen; that she had chaced another ashore at the Cove, and a third into the Fisher's harbour of Portlethen. The vessel drove into the Cove was afterwards carried off by some of the privateer's boats. The Lord Provost has dispatched an express to Newcastle with this intelligence, as the Alfred, Captain Collins, now in Leith Roads, is not at present in a situation to go in pursuit of the privateer.

Friday a question of pretty general concern, was determined by the Court of Session, betwixt the minister and Kirk-session of North Leith, who claimed certain vicarage-teinds on all fish whatsoever, imported into the harbour of Leith, and certain merchants in Leith, who pled, that they were not bound to pay teind for fish imported, or brought coastways, into the harbour of Leith, which had paid tiend elsewhere, or for fish imported only for the purpose of exportation.—The Court found, That the minister and kirk-session were not entitled to claim teinds from the merchants, for fish imported or brought coastways into the harbour of Leith, which are afterwards exported, nor for fish brought into Leith, accompanied with a proper certificate from the minister, or other titular of the place where they were caught, that they had paid teind there.

We hear from Cleveland in Yorkshire, that in the late storm, the steple at Mask was blown down; and that several dead bodies, and a great quantity of wreck, were cast on shore on that coast.

Intelligence from the Custom-house Thurso, Nov. 11. 1780.

On Monday the 6th current, the brig Nancy and Peggy, of and for Chester, burden about 150 tons, George Cload master, from Christiana, loaded with dales and iron, was wrecked in Bighouse Bay, about fifteen miles west from this place. The crew saved themselves by taking to their long boat, and by the extraordinary attention and activity of Captain Mackay of Bighouse, it is expected the whole cargo will also be saved; but the ship is totally lost. Another circumstance deserves particular notice: Captain Mackay being from home the morning on which the disaster happened, his lady no sooner heard of it than she went herself to the Beach, and, though far advanced in pregnancy, stood there for several hours, animating her people, by her presence and example, to give every possible assistance to the unfortunate sufferers.

And, on the night betwixt the 6th and 7th current, the brig Britain, of Scarborough, burden about 360 tons, Josiah Hutchison commander, bound from Onego to Liverpool, with logs of firwood, was wrecked at Downreay, seven miles west from Thurso. So soon as the ship struck the rocks, the master and five men went below decks, and were never more seen or heard of: But the rest of the crew, consisting of the mate, eight men, and three boys, who continued on deck, were saved by the accidental starting of one of the logs of wood which were stowed on the deck, and which launching over the quarter, one end lighted on a rock, while the other end leaned to the ship's side; and on it the people scrambled down to the rock, where they stuck till the tide withdrew, and then got to land. In a few hours there was scarce a vestige of the vessel remaining; and, it is feared, very little of the cargo will be saved for the owners.

Extract of a letter from Kirkwall, Nov. 4.

" On Sunday last, the Prince Rupert, Captain Richards, arrived at Stromness from Hudson's Bay; and yesterday that vessel, with all the other ships expected from Hudson's Bay this season, proceeded for the Nore, under the convoy of the Lizard and Ariadne frigates, with the brig Amity, of London, Captain Frazer, from Labradore, with oil and whalebone, and several other coasting vessels. The wind at north-west, and continues so.

" This day we had a great fall of snow, much greater than is usual at this season of the year. The crop of corns are all got in, which, in general, is plentiful.—I cannot give you any farther advices as to the vessel wrecked, with wood, on the coast of Orkney. It would appear, by the size and quality of the boards, that she had been loaded at or about Drontheim in Norway."

FOR THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

On seeing some Verses in Monday's Paper, 6th curt. in Answer to others in Saturday's Mercury, *under Signature of* B. L.

WHAT happy force of rest'ning lies
In proving that which none denies,
Let present contest now confess;
You tell me Beauty is divine,
And Ladies are allow'd to shine,
Tho' deck'd in a fantastic dress.

Their worth I own, their charms admire,
With thee approve each gay attire,
While Fashion follows Nature's plan;
But can't in ev'ry point agree,
As you may think a smart fusee*
Would grace the Fair as well's a fan.

No Amazonian race we boast,
Our fleets and troops can guard the coast,
And love to gentler charms may yield;
Each youth shall Beauty's frown obey,
Each Muse proclaim Aurelia's† sway,
Tho' arm'd with neither lance nor shield.

Why, then, should heavenly nymphs devise
New modes to capture and *surprise*,
When victory's declar'd their own?
Let love in female bosoms reign,
Their smiles revive each dying swain,
Or end his sorrows with a frown.

* A small-sized musket used by officers when on duty.

† A young lady, who, though reputed handsome, has never yet appeared in regimentals.

Your correspondent C. M. seems to make little distinction betwixt a riding habit and a military uniform. I must, however, observe, that the former is exceeding graceful for a beautiful woman, whilst the latter gives an idea of audacity which delicacy can never think suitable to the brightest ornament of creation. As the Fair Sex of late invaded our prerogative, I should not be surprised to see a young fellow of frolic make his appearance in a dress cap and hoop petticoat; but as the Ladies have not yet attacked our lower garments, we are not entitled to use this latter part of dress.

When fashion bids adieu to Nature, 'tis high time to drop the subject. I shall therefore chuse in future to be silent on a theme where neither taste can commend, or delicacy approve.

N. B. The foregoing from B. L. fell by, else they should have been sooner with the Publisher. Nov. 14.

TO THE PRINTER.

SIR,

TO hand down to posterity the names and actions of great men is one part of the duty of an historian. But we find, that the greatest part of this country have sunk the historians in the men of party. An English writer seems to acknowledge, with reluctance, that virtue can exist which is not the growth of England; and the revolutionist damns all merit that was displayed in favour of King William. *Wolfe*, an Englishman, fighting in the cause of England, has been celebrated by every pen, and equalled, in his death, to the famous Epaminondas! But, Lord *Dundee*, who, in reality was not inferior to either, perhaps superior to both, because with *irregulars* he always defeated veteran troops, is overlooked by the English writers, merely for being a *Scot*, and because his prowess was exerted for the restoration of King James. The expiring hero on the plains of Abraham adorns all our prints shops; while the soldier who enobled, by his fall, the field of Killicranky, is scarcely known to the world. And yet as his death was attended with circumstances perfectly similar to those which immortalized the fall of Wolfe and Epaminondas, it ought surely to be recorded in the writings of every historian who touches on the reign of William.

Lord Dundee was an able general, a good soldier, and remarkable for fidelity to the cause which *he* deemed that of justice to his country. He served in the Scotch brigade, in Holland, under King William, when the latter was only Prince of Orange: at the battle of *Seneffe* he saved the Prince's life: he afterwards solicited the command of one of the Scotch regiments; but William refusing to grant his request, Dundee quitted the Dutch service, saying, " the " soldier who has not gratitude cannot be brave."

King James honoured him with a Peerage, and after his abdication gave him a commission to raise an army for him in Scotland. "Unlike some of our modern commanders, he lived as abstemiously as any of his soldiers. He had the art to reconcile his men to hardships that would make any other troops desert their colours: for though, in many long marches, his men wanted bread, salt, and all liquors except water, for several weeks together, yet they were ashamed to complain, when they observed that their commander fared not more delicately than themselves. If any thing was brought him to eat, he sent it to a faint or sick soldier: if a soldier was weary, he offered to carry his arms. He walked on foot with his men: amused them with jokes, and animated them by a recital of the deeds of their ancestors, and of the verses of their bards. Yet, with these habits of familiarity, the severity of his discipline was dreadful. The only punishment he inflicted was *death*: " All other punishments, he said, disgraced a gentleman," and all who were with him were of that rank; but that death was a relief from the consciousness of a crime. Having seen a youth fly in his first action, he pretended he had sent him to the rear on a message. The youth fled a second time. Dundee brought him back to the front of the army, and saying that " a gentleman's son ought not to fall by the hands of a com- " mon executioner," shot him with his own pistol.

The field of Killicranky put a period to his life; and like the Theban and the Quebec heroes, he fell in the midst of victory. With his Highlanders he broke the levied squadrons of General M'Kay's army, put it to the rout, killed 2000 and took 500 prisoners. The whole army must have shared the same fate, if an accidental shot had not killed Dundee. He was foremost on foot in the attack, and foremost in the pursuit on horseback. Deeming the flight of the enemy to be nothing, unless even escape was rendered impossible, he passed on for the pass of Killicranky to cut off their retreat. In a little time he perceived he had outrun his men; he stopped; he waved his arm in the air to make them hasten their speed, and pointed his hand to the pass, as if he already grasped it. Being conspicuous in person and action, he was observed; and a musket-ball aimed at him, found entrance in an opening of his armour, beneath his arm-pit, occasioned by the elevation of his arm. He rode off the field, desiring that his mischance might be concealed; and fainting, dropped from his horse. As soon as he recovered, he desired to be raised; looked to the field and asked " How things went?" Being told, " All was well." " Then (said he) *I am well*," and expired.—Such was the heroic end, such were the noble sentiments in death of a nobleman, who equalled his great progenitor *Montrose*, but whose name is scarcely known in the present day. Doctor Pitcairn has indeed preserved his fame in the following elegant

EPITAPH.

Ultime Scotorum, potuit quo sospite solo
Libertas patriæ salva fuisse tuæ:
Te moriente, novos accepit Scotia * reges;
Accepit que iiovos, te moriente, † Deos.
Illa tibi supersesse negat, tu non potes illi:
Ergo Caledoniæ nomen inane vale.
Tuque vale, gentis priscæ fortissime ductor,
Ultime Scotorum, atque ultime ‖ Grame, vale.

* William and Mary

† Presbytery established on the ruins of Episcopacy.

‖ Lord Dundee's name was Graham.

LECTOR.

Orkney Shipping.

Sailed from Stromness, Nov. 3.

The King George, Fowler; Prince Rupert, Richards; and Seahorse, Christophers; all from Hudsonbay for London, under convoy of his Majesty's ships the Lizard, Capt. Parry, and Ariadne, Capt. Squires.

Amity, Fraser, of and for London, from the Labrador coast.

Nelly, Boyle, of and for Hull, from Liverpool.

Juno of Shields, Watt, from ditto for London.

Sopho of Westra, Melvin, for Newcastle.

Remain in said harbour,

Eleander, Davidson, of and for Belfast, from Memel.

Nancy, Loudon, of and from Newry, for ditto.

Hope, Bell, of and for Whitehaven, from Peterburgh.

Success of Scarborough, Smith, from Memel for Whitehaven.

LEITH SHIPPING.

ARRIVED,

	Ships,	Masters.	Ports.	Cargo.
Nov. 19.	Sterling,	Dick,	London,	goods,
	Wm & Christian,	Syme,	Dundee,	grain.

And a few vessels with coals.

ARRIVED IN THE ROADS,

Pomona,	Freur,	Nega,	wood.
Crew,	Alison,	Petersburgh,	goods.
John and Ann,	Bernice,	Memel,	wood.

MR SAROUTTE, for the convenience of Gentlemen who wish to learn the Art of FENCING, and who think the Royal Academy at too great a distance from the City, proposes, on Monday next, to open a School for teaching that necessary and manly Art in the Royal Arch Lodge, Allan's close.—His hours of teaching in the Royal Academy are from ten to one; and in the Royal Arch Lodge, from one till three.—He will give private lessons to such Gentlemen as chuse to be taught at their own lodgings.—His practising days in the Lodge are Saturdays. A Silver Sword, as the prize of arms, will be fenced for, by the Gentlemen of the School, in February next.

N. N. Mr SAROUTTE intends, in a short time, to publish

THE WHOLE ART OF FENCING.

Gentlemen may subscribe for it at the Royal Arch Lodge, where attendance will be given.

Nov. 15 — 0w.

HALBEATH COLLIERY near DUNFERMLINE.

THE Coalworks on the lands of Halbeath in the parish of Dunfermline, and shire of Fife, being now the sole property of Cornelius Lloyd junior, and Sampson Coysgarne Lloyd, the same are to be carried on hereafter under the firm of *the Halbeath Colliery*; and no persons are to make contractions, or come under engagements for these works, but with such as are specially authorised by suitable powers from the above proprietors.

To be SOLD, and entered to immediately,

THE Mansion-House, Offices, Garden, and Parks of BELMOUNT, lying in the parish of Corstorphine, and within two miles of Edinburgh.

The situation is remarkably healthy, and commands very extensive prospects.

The house will accommodate a large family, having twenty five places, and the garden is well stocked with fruit trees.

The parks and policy contain about 61 Scots acres:—But if purchasers incline, the premisses shall be divided into two lots; the 1st to comprehend the house, garden, policy, and old inclosures, making in all about 31 acres; and the 2d to comprehend the old parks of about 30 acres.—Or these lots shall be subdivided in any way most convenient for purchasers.

ALSO, to be SOLD or SET, a large GRASS FARM, in the parish of Carnwath.

For particulars, apply to the proprietor at Belmount, or to William Dick writer to the signet.

SALE OF LATHALLAN POSTPONED.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Tuesday the 21st of November 1780, betwixt the hours of five and six o'clock afternoon,

The Lands and Barony of LATHALLAN,

lying in the parish of Kilconquhar, and shire of Fife. The present rent is about 200 l. sterling, and a lease of one of the farms expires soon, when a great rise of rent may be depended upon. There is an exceeding good mansion-house upon the estate, and office-houses; a very good garden, and a good deal of young planting very thriving. There are also several seams of coal of considerable value in the lands, to which a level is wrought; and as the estate is situated in a very populous country, and within less than three miles of the harbour of Ely, the coal may be wrought to great advantage. The estate stands valued in the county books at 477 l. Scots, and so entitles the proprietor to a vote for a member of Parliament.

For further particulars, enquire at William Chalmers writer in Edinburgh, in whose hands the progress of writs and articles of roup are to be seen; and Peter Webster, overseer of the coal of Lathallan, will give what information may be required as to the coal, and show the marches of the estate.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

LANDS in the WEST of FIFE.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the British Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 13th December 1780, at five o'clock afternoon,

The LANDS of NORTHER STRATHRUDIE, with the teinds and pertinents thereof, lying within the parish of Auchterderran, and shire of Fife, within four miles of Kirkcaldie and Kinghorn. These lands consist of about 128 Scots acres of good land, mostly arable, and partly inclosed, very capable of improvement at a small expence, lying all quite contigue, with streight marches, having an easy declivity, towards Boglochty, and Smooth Surface; and having been sometime in the natural possession of the proprietor, considerable progress has been made towards the improvement, and lies in the near neighbourhood of coal, lime, and free stone. These lands hold of the Crown, and are valued in the cess-books at 124 l. 12 s. Scots.

The purchasers entry to be as at Martinmas last, who is to have right to the rents and profits for crop 1781; the price to be payable at Whitsunday next, and to bear interest from the term of entry.

The progress of writs and conditions of sale to be seen in the hands of Thomas Rattray writer in Edinburgh; and the grounds will be shown by the servants on the farm.

SIR JOHN HILL's MEDICINES.

THE very inconstant and precarious state of the Weather for some time past, has been productive of COLDS of a dangerous nature. As an INFALLIBLE REMEDY for this Complaint, and which has never been known to fail, when taken in proper time, SIR JOHN HILL's BALSAM OF HONEY is recommended, with that degree of confidence which its happy effects, for near thirty years past, sufficiently justifies.

SOLD by GEORGE REID, PRINTER,
At his house, bottom of Fisher's Land Close, Lawn-market, Edinburgh,

PECTORAL BALSAM of HONEY.

For CONSUMPTIONS, COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, &c. so frequent at this Season.

THE experience of near thirty years, in which this valuable medicine has been taken, with success, by an incredible number of people, is the best proof that possibly can be exhibited in its favour.—The superior virtue it possesses over every other hitherto invented, in the cure of Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, Catarrhs, Asthmas, and Consumptions, is universally acknowledged. This has induced mean and interested persons to attempt counterfeits, with which they have sometimes imposed upon the unwary. The Public are therefore respectfully acquainted, that the genuine medicine is sold, by appointment of Sir JOHN HILL's Executrix, in bottles, 3s. each, with bills of directions, by GEORGE REID Printer, at his house, bottom of Fisher's Land Close, Lawn-market, and no where else in Edinburgh.

The Balsam of Honey, within those few years, has been found useful in other diseases; such as the Gravel, Cholic, and Evil. It may be taken at all times; nor are any particular rules of life necessary. It is particularly recommended at this season, as it cures a common cold in a few hours; and, if it be in the power of medicine to stop the ravage of that cruel disease the Consumption, which cuts off such numbers of our youth, this Balsam will effect it.

Of GEO. REID *may also be had,*

2. CANADA BALSAM, or STRENGTHENING DROPS, for Weaknesses in either sex; whether occasioned by EXCESS, ILL HABITS, or DISEASES; or attended with Lowness, Weakness, and Exhausting Drains. They strengthen, at the same time, the stomach, the back, the weakened organs, and the whole constitution.—Ladies, of any time of life, may, by this medicine, be freed from one of the most afflicting disorders to which human nature is subject; and at a certain period, it is most highly useful.

3. For the GRAVEL. TINCTURE of GOLDEN ROD, Price 4 s. the bottle.

4. VERONICA, or SPEEDWELL DROPS; for strengthening weakened constitutions, whether impaired by long illness, or hurt by too free living, or from ill cured diseases.

5. LETTUCE JUICE; to serve the purposes of Laudanum, without its danger. It possesses the virtues of Opium, but it has not its disgustful taste, ill smell, or mischievous effects. Taken at night, it gives rest; in the day-time, ease and cheerfulness; having the effect of cordials, without their cheat.

6. TINCTURE of POLYPODY. The FAMILY PURGE. The celebrated CATHARTIC of the ancient Greeks. It is safe, pleasant and effectual. It operates within an hour or two after taking; and that without the least uneasiness, griping, or sharpness. In habitual costiveness, it is the best of all medicines, because it does not bind afterwards.

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the Lands of the two Kirnans, Kinlochlean, Fernoch, Carran, Auchalick, Auchadaharly, Darimerinoch, Darinacardoch, and Lag; as also, the Lands of Ballimore, and Salmon-fishing thereto belonging upon the water of Add; the Lands of Kilmichael, Succoth, and Letternamolt; with the Superiority of the Lands of Glasvar, Barmulloch, Arilochshenoch. Stronalbanach, Balnakeill, and Keills; all lying in the parishes of Kilmichael, of Glassarie, Knapdale, and Kilcolmanell.

The lands are of great extent; from their situation very capable of improvement; and the woods upon them, which are in a very thriving condition, of considerable value. The present free rent, independent of the woods, is about 500 l. sterling; but a considerable augmentation on some of the farms may be expected. The lands hold partly of the Crown, and partly of subject-superiors, for payment of small feu-duties; and the superiority and property lands holding immediately of the Crown, afford two qualifications to vote for a member of Parliament; and there is an heritable right to the teinds of a considerable part of the estate.

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To be SOLD, by judicial roup, within the Parliament or New Session House of Edinburgh, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills for the time, upon Tuesday the 28th day of November current, between the hours of two and four afternoon,

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The free proven rental of these lands, after deduction of the public burdens, amounts to 66 l. 12 s. 6 12ths Sterling; and the upset price will be 1500 l. Sterling.

The articles and conditions of roup, with the title-deeds, are to be seen in the office of Mr John Calleadar, Depute Clerk of Session; or in the hands of James Ferrier writer to the signet.

By ADJOURNMENT.

TO be SOLD by roup or auction, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 6th day of December next, betwixt the hours of five and seven afternoon,

The Lands and Estate of HOLMAINS,

(as formerly advertised)

Lying in the parishes of Dalton, Drysdale, Lochmaben, and Hoddam, (except the lands of Upper Dormont, in the parish of Dalton, now sold); to be exposed together, or in the following lots or parcels, and put up, for the encouragement of purchasers, at the low prices after mentioned, viz.

The whole estate will be exposed at 20,000 l.; and if it does not sell *in cumulo*, it will then be divided, and exposed in lots or parcels, thus, viz.

I. The Farm of Harthwood, in the parish of Lochmaben, about 345 acres, present rent 66 l. and twelve hens, holding of the Crown, and valued in the cess-books at 135 merks. The teinds are valued and exhausted; and there is a limestone quarry, lately discovered and opened, which may yield a good rent, there being no other limestone in that part of the country. To be exposed at 1350 l.

II. The Superiority of the Ten Pound Land of Ecclefechan, and the Property of the Farm of Longdyke, part of the said ten pound land, lying in the parish of Hoddam, consisting of about 84 acres, and presently let at 17 l. but subset at 30 l. and expected, when the tack expires in 1784, to rise to 40 l. The purchaser of this lot will have a freehold qualification in the county. He will be entitled, besides the above property-rent, to an annual feu-duty of 2 l. 10 s. 5 d.; and there is a near prospect of his drawing considerable compositions on the admission of singular successors in the feued lands. To be exposed at 900 l.

III. The Lands of Bengahill, Copwood Know, Dalton Hook, and Multures of Linmiln, in the parish of Drysdale, consisting of about 340 acres, besides the Common; present rent 156 l. 12 s. and expected to rise considerably on the expiry of the current leases. The lands hold of the Crown, and are valued in the cess-books at 265 merks. On the farm of Dalton Hook there is a limestone quarry, which (exclusive of the above rent) was let last year for 21 l. and will yield above a double in after years, being situated in the middle of the commonty of Bengal, a field of several thousand acres, lately divided, and now under improvement. The lands in this lot are all inclosed and subdivided, except 74 acres of the common, allotted to it in the late division, mostly good land, and for which the tenants, on a proposal to subset, were offered 20 l.; so, at the expiry of their leases, this will be a very improveable subject. To be exposed at 3800 l.

IV. The whole Estate in the parish of Dalton, (except Upper Dormont) with the Patronage of the Parish of Dalton; to be exposed altogether at 14,500 l.; and if not sold, it will be divided into three parcels, and exposed as follows, viz.

1. The Lands of Meikle Dalton and Kirkwood, and Fishings thereof, with the Patronage of the Parish of Dalton, all holding of the Crown, containing about 714 acres, and paying presently about 320 l.; to be exposed at 7700 l.

This parcel is all inclosed and subdivided; and there is a very good mansion-house at Kirkwood, with gardens, orchards, offices, and out-houses of all kinds, for the accommodation of a gentleman's family. There is also above 90 acres of wood land, not rentalled; and the woods are very valuable. They sold at last cutting, in 1754, at 915 l.; and are now again very thriving, and fit for sale. Since 1754, the woods have been encreased by 30 acres of more planting; and all this is exclusive of the full-grown old timber trees standing round the house and gardens of Kirkwood, and at the village of Dalton, computed to be worth from 300 to 400 l

2. The Lands of Holmains Dam, Little Dalton, Mill thereof, Kirkhill, Amigill, Butterwhat, and Part of Mousewald Common, all holding of the Crown, containing about 1211 acres, and paying presently about 273 l.; to be exposed at 6200 l.

This parcel is completely inclosed and subdivided; and there is marle on several of the farms. There is also a convenient mansion-house and garden at Holmains, and 30 acres of wood land, not rentalled. The woods are valuable. They sold, when last cut, in 1767, at 750 l. and, being since well kept, are now very thriving. There is also detached clumps or parcels of oak and ash, on different parts of the estate, now fit for sale; and a rise of 50 l. or thereby is expected on the lands of Holmains, when the current tacks expire, in 1784.

3. The Lands called Fourteen Acres, consisting of about 73 acres, and paying presently 30 l. and 15 hens; to be exposed at 770 l. The purchaser of this parcel will have a freehold qualification upon the old extent.

And, at the same time and place, there is also to be sold, by roup, the Superiority of the Lands after-mentioned, in the lots following, viz.

I. The Superiority of the Seven Merk Land of Pearsbyhill, called Craig-house Strade and Midge Brae, belonging in property to Joseph and Richardson, valued in the cess-books at 142 merks, and paying 20 merks of yearly feu-duty.

II. The Superiority of the Three Merk Land of Lairdholm and Plewlandash, belonging in property to William Johnston, presently under judicial sale at the instance of the apparent heir, valued in the cess-books at 140 merks, and paying 2 l. Scots of annual feu-duty.

III. The Superiority of the Forty Shilling Land of Rammerscales, belonging in property to James Mounsey, valued in the cess-books at 90 merks, and paying 2 l. Scots of annual feu-duty, and 3 s. 4 d. in augmentation of the rental.

IV. The Superiority of the Forty Shilling Land of Cocket-hill, also belonging in property to the said James Mounsey, valued in the cess-books at 100 merks, and paying 2 l. Scots of feu-duty.

V. The Superiority of the Five One-half Merk Land of Raffils, Robywhat, Greenfields, and Howthat, belonging in property to Mr Carruthers of Hardriggs, valued in the cess-books at 245 merks, and paying 5½ merks of feu-duty.

William Campbell writer to the signet will show the title-deeds, rent-rolls, and current leases, plans of the estate, and conditions of sale. John Johnston at Shillihill, near Lochmaben, will show the lands.

Those who wish for further information, or incline to purchase by private bargain, may apply to Alexander Farquharson accomptant in Edinburgh, who will be ready to treat, and to allow a reasonable time for payment of the price.

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